

The Weekly Louisiana

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

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THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calloope street depot:

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The new stock of Summers Underwear in

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Good Bright as Low as 75¢; Undershirts,

40¢; Trunks 40¢;

Comb \$1 a dozen; all sizes all

H. T. WALSH,

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Dreaming.

BY EDNA C. JACKSON.

Of what are the lilies dreaming
As they sleep 'neath the frost and snow?
What are the roses thinking
As o'er them the dead leaves blow?
Do they know that each day brings nearer
The season of life and light?
Do they, mourning the vanished summer,
Forget there's another as bright?
Of what is humanity dreaming,
As it lies 'neath grief's dark pall?
What is humanity thinking,
As its joys, like the dead leaves, fall?
Ah! we mourn for the hopes that are vanished,
And we sigh o'er the clouded sun,
Getting that after the winter
There are endless summers to come.

Humorous.

Bernhardt dies so realistically that it is said that a coroner who saw her ran around to the stage door and wanted to hold an inquest.—Boston Post.

The Nycum Advertiser says the most popular love song among romantic tramps is "Meat me by Moonlight Alone, Ol' Sally Thou Fairest of Cooks."

Prof. Swift sat down suddenly in the post office last week, and discovered five new stars of the first magnitude and three comets.—Oil City Derrick.

A Baltimore clergyman recently preached on the subject, "Why was Lazarus a Beggar?" We suppose because he didn't advertise.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the old boys in blue are growing gray; but the Philadelphia Bulletin retorts that the old boys in gray, just after election, grew very blue.

In Chicago the women dress so much like men that they are allowed to hang on the straps of street cars without recognition.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A word of advice to the Democratic party—pull down your vest. It is rather late in the century for a United States Senator to speak of John Brown as an "old scoundrel."—N. Y. Tribune.

"Now, by Jove, we've got it! We're going to reform this theatre nuisance. Announcement—a big bat makes a woman look twenty years older than she is. There!"—Boston Post.

It takes five gallons of whisky to cure an elephant's cold, and since this fact came out, seven New York men have been sent to insane asylums, as nothing can convince them that they are not elephants suffering with colds.—Boston Post.

The young woman who writes her love letters on paper saturated with kerosene, so that he will know if her fellow ever tries to light his cigar with it, may be wise in her generation, but she is mean.—Philadelphia News.

Among the wedding presents received by a Philadelphia bride was a note from her father's counsel, agreeing to conduct her divorce suit free of charge. This may not be appropriate, but it proves that there is at least one good-hearted lawyer.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

"Ralph, my own Ralph, you see before you the most unhappy woman in the world." "Heavens! my dearest Adelgitha, what is the matter? Has anyone presumed?"

—"For the last month a wretched man has been pressing me—threatening me even, that is to say—his suit." "Give me the villain's name! Within an hour from sunrise I shall meet him and settle his account." "I knew you would, Ralph; you are so generous. Here is his account—my upholsterer's—I am so glad you are going to settle it."

A jolly-looking German was quietly walking down Third avenue, looking up occasionally at an elevated railway locomotive, and perhaps wishing that he could smoke as much as could, when he was fairly approached by a man who said, "Hello, Joe! What are you doing here?" The old man looked and said, "But I am not here at all." "Not here?" said the man.

"What do you mean by that?" "Well, now, you see my name is not Joe, and so how could I be here? You must mean some other man."

"I am not here at all."

"Not here?" said the man.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well, now, you see my name is not Joe, and so how could I be here?"

"You must mean some other man."

"I am not here at all."

"Not here?" said the man.

"Cleaning and Repairing neatly done."

FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day, feb6

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Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. REVELS,

Proprietress. 11-25

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 31, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I avail myself the kind invitation extended to "Rolla," "Martha," "Toothpick," and your other favorite correspondents, to renew my relations with the LOUISIANIAN, and I shall, as is my custom, "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Your many readers here are highly gratified with the position that the LOUISIANIAN has taken touching the necessity of the presence of a representative colored man in the cabinet of the next administration. In the struggle, it is gratifying to know that you do not stand alone. The colored press of the country, with perhaps two exceptions, are unanimous in the demand not only that we shall have representation in the cabinet, but in all the leading appointments—custom houses, postoffices, collectorships, marshals, judicial positions, etc. The People's Advocate, published in this city, in an admirable article some weeks ago, showed conclusively that but for the support which the colored voters gave to the Republican ticket Gen. Garfield, instead of Gen. Hancock, would now be steaming up Salt river. We are entitled to and we will receive, if we are only true to ourselves, a fair and equitable share of the patronage of the government, not because we are black, but because we are an important political element in this country, upon whose political fealty the Republican party must rely in future elections. Surely it cannot be truthfully said that we "ask too much" when we merely demand the same political consideration and deference so freely accorded to other classes in this country. But strange to say, we have here in Washington one or two political hacks—foremost men of the race, so-called—who cannot see the justice of this demand. They say there is danger of "our asking too much." What do these gentlemen mean? Have we not already had more than a dozen colored members of the House of Representatives and two Senators? Do they not know that a member of the cabinet is an officer unknown to the constitution of the United States; that he is, under our theory of government, merely the President's secretary—the embodiment of the President's will? In England the cabinet is virtually created by the House of Commons, and no cabinet officer, with any degree of self respect, would hold his office one day after having lost the confidence of the House of Commons. M. Thiers, President of the French Republic, resigned his great office because of an adverse vote of the national legislature. But why say more on this point; history is replete with facts and incidents which show beyond peradventure that the cabinet officer is not, in point of rank, the equal of a United States senator. True, United States senators sometimes resign to accept positions in the cabinet, but this is done to enable them to dispense patronage and with a view of pushing forward their own boom for the Presidency—only this and nothing more. I would say to these foremost men of the race, if they would retain their present prominence and popularity, that they must place themselves *en rapport* with the people. They should remember, when endeavoring to subserve their own selfish ends by reproving us for "asking too much," that *veritatem qui non libere pronunciat, proditor est veritatis.*

BUCKETE.

The derrick is now in process of erection that is to hoist David Davis back on the fence.—Burlington Hawkeye.

ADDRESS

OF THE COLORED EMIGRANTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WHY THEY LEFT THE SOUTH

THEIR TREATMENT IN INDIA.

pect. Here we are not ostracised because of our condition or color.

The law gives us the same protection that it does the white man.

We have the same chance in life as he—no more, no less.

At the same time, Indiana is not a para-

dise where it requires no effort to

earn a livelihood, but here labor is

honorable, and we receive a fair

day's wages for a fair day's work,

and that in hard cash, instead of in

orders on stores, to be discounted at a high rate per cent by mer-

chants in league with one employ-

ers, as was the case in the South.

Here we are regarded as hu-

man beings, and receive with rare ex-

ceptions, courteous and kindly

treatment. We feel that our real

freedom dates only from the day

we entered Indiana. The best

schools, taught by well-educated

teachers, are open to our children

free for many months in the year.

In no case has there been any re-

striction against us.

Since publishing the editorial

the address has been forwarded to

us by a friend in Indiana with his

endorsement. We publish it sub-

joined and commend it to the care-

ful consideration of the colored

people in every portion of this

State and the South where they are

not properly treated.

We the undersigned colored im-

migrants from North Carolina, in

convention assembled, unite and

agree upon the following declara-

tions to our fellow citizens:

First—Although nominally free

since the war, our condition in the

South was in fact one of servitude,

and was each year becoming worse.

As a rule the wages received for

our labor were only sufficient to

sustain our lives with the poorest

raiment, and shelter us in

wretched habitations, and when

sickness overtook us or we became

unable, from any cause, to work,

we were miserable indeed. When

the laws were not made to discriminate

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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One year (in advance)..... \$1.00
Six months..... 50

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(Brevier per line each insertion)
One time..... 10 cents
One month..... 8
Six months..... 6
One year..... 4

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.
E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
George Washington, Assumption.
Philip Robinson, Caldwell.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richland.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.
Henry Grimes, Natchez.
Wm. Ridgley, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
Jerry A. Hall, Natchez.

THIS PAPER may be found on the following advertising bureaus 10 Spruce St., New York. Where advertising contracts may be made for it in

At the solicitation of trustworthy friends of the LOUISIANIAN, who are desirous of seeing it in the hands of the people generally, we have concluded to reduce the price of subscription from two dollars per year to one dollar; and from one dollar for six months to fifty cents.

This change in the price of our paper ought to more than double its circulation in the State, and largely increase the number of subscribers outside of it. Our purpose is to be read, and we cheerfully comply with this request of our friends.

Agents will therefore take notice of the change, and be governed by it in the future. Terms of subscription and advertising will be kept at the head of this column.

Congress reassembled last Wednesday.

Our Washington letter by "Buckeye" is mighty interesting reading. Don't fail to read it.

A reference to our correspondence will show that the "staff" has begun to report.

It is the opinion in well informed circles in Washington that Hon. John R. Lynch will be seated in place of Gen. Chalmers without much opposition.

We had the pleasure of visit from Dr. Thompson, of St. Philip's church, last Wednesday. Judging by appearance his recent visit at the North has been beneficial.

The many evidences received during the week of the pleasure of the people over the reappearance of the LOUISIANIAN is very gratifying, and nerves us for the work before us.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., a band of masked men called on Henry Miller, colored, to whip him for alleged arson. He fired upon the mob, killed one and put the rest to flight. Miller did right, but it will be surprising if we do not hear of another lynching in that locality soon.

Hon. M. G. Bobe, who has been rather unsuccessfully—owing to overflows and the unprecedented bad season—engaged in planting in East Carroll parish, is in the city. He shows the wear and tear of farm life, but evinces a determination to stick to his plow worthy of Cincinnati.

Are They Returning?

During last month the colored emigrant's from North Carolina who have settled in Indiana held a convention, and issued an address, which we publish on our first page. It speaks for itself. Since the convention was held an extreme cold spell of weather has visited the country. It made things shiver and shake even in this Southern latitude. That it should unnerve some of the colored emigrants in Indiana and Ohio, where the thermometer ranged for several days as low as fourteen degrees below zero, is not at all surprising. And hence we see it stated in the daily papers that one or two families have returned to their former homes in North Carolina. There is nothing strange in this. If every colored emigrant to Indiana and Ohio and Kansas, and elsewhere were to return to the South the facts, as stated in the address of those people, will remain; and the additional fact that the great majority of the people who have left the South remain away, is conclusive proof that the mass of them are not so devoid of manhood and self respect as to prefer Southern kukluxism to Northern winters.

There are large numbers of indolent, vagabond colored people in the South content if they are only allowed to exist, to remain and submit to all manner of abuses as they do not deny; but that the masses of the race are determined to secure better treatment and more security for their lives, property and rights than they have enjoyed in the immediate past, we know to be equally true; and we advise our white friends not to be misled by a few returning ex-slaves as to the true feelings and purposes of the colored people.

The interests of the South demand the retention of these people. They can be retained easily; and what is needed to make them stay permanent and their presence valuable as producers and consumers—a real element of wealth—will be as beneficial to the white as to the colored race. All that is needed is just laws faithfully and impartially administered, a liberal system of public education, and the cultivation of more kindly relations between the races.

Elsewhere reference is made to what the census has developed in regard to the colored race. It is shown that they are multiplying, and consequently will steadily increase in value. We propose that the South shall keep these people within its borders, and not only have the benefit of their valuable labor, but enjoy in large measure the vast political power they are inevitably destined to become. Therefore it is that we insist upon the white people of the South to correct the abuses of which the colored people justly complain.

The Negro and the Census.

The American negro has always been a creature of remarkable study to both the learned and the curious. He is in the census of 1880 a special object of study to the political economist. As a slave he was well known; as a freeman he is yet to be understood in connection with the laws of social progress. Thus far he has successfully dispelled all the theories which his enemies entertained to his disadvantage. The inherent greatness of a race, and the qualities which discover its value to society, are best shown under the severest trials, when it can surmount them and enforce the respect of other peoples. The war ended with a fraction of over three millions of colored people in the United States. With no other resource than only such common sense as had not been rooted out by slavery, hampered by ignorance and the other trammels which were begotten of that institution, they began life anew like the waif thrown out on the cold charities of the world, to get their living out of it as best they could. Driven from place to place in the turbulence which commonly ends with a civil war, thousands of them passed into untimely graves to the quiet chuckle of those who had predicted there could be no possible success for the

race in freedom. If we except the efforts of philanthropists in isolated spots and the irregular attempt of the government, from an economic standpoint, to bring order out of chaos, the millions of our race plunged about blindly on the theatre of human activity in the South with no seeming aim or purpose in life.

The tender portion of humanity held it hand up in piteous cries at the sad spectacle, but this was about all. However, time has worked wonders. The few million vagabonds of fifteen years ago have doubled their number, when they were clad with nothing much better than a breech-clout, and are to-day not only decently apparelled but are owners of wealth running into millions. The present status of the colored people is the best refutation of the infinite charges of their enemies and the doleful predictions of misanthropes against freedom. In so short a time to this period have facts vindicated what no amount of abstract theories and the pleadings of humanitarians could never have successfully effected! Were it not for the fact before our eyes, we could not believe that we would read in a Southern Democratic journal (the *Democrat* of this city) the admission that the negro is a success in the increase of numbers and in the acquisition of property. And all this has been achieved by the race in face of a persecution as relentless as any to which any other people have ever been subjected. It is but a few years since when in most of the Southern States it was all but a crime to sell a rod of land to a negro; and while even now this fell spirit of repression of the black man's energy and higher aspiration is still tolerated in many sections, he has sown in tears, toiled in misery, and reaped enough to give him a respectable position among the wealth producers of the country, and to extort the approval of his foes. This remarkable showing for the negro has no parallel in the history of races, if we except the Jews. This plucky, indomitable spirit of the negro, as shown by the census, to grapple with a fate which had seemingly doomed him beyond redemption, discover in him qualities to which his most enthusiastic champion have been strangers and which could never have been conjectured by his enemies. It reveals to the South a source of wealth in our race which need only be fostered by kindly care in all the relations of life to be utilized. A people who could be valuable slaves, and thrive under its hardships, clearly prove that they are endowed with all the attributes essential to success as free men. The census of 1880 has spoilt the logic of the negro hater.

That Cabinet Position.

Senator R. K. Bruce, it is creditably reported, is of the opinion that his own or the elevation of any other colored person to a cabinet position is in advance of the present condition of public sentiment.

The above paragraph is from the *Christian Recorder*, which seems determined to throw cold water on the idea of the colored people obtaining representation in General Garfield's cabinet. Now we think know Senator Bruce about as well, and have as reliable means of ascertaining his views on public matters, as the editor of the *Recorder*, and we do not hesitate to say that the paragraph quoted above is a falsehood made out of whole cloth.

Mr. Bruce is a man of too much sense and manhood, and too alive to his own interests—to say nothing of the interests of his race—to entertain any such absurd idea, much less expression to it, when his own name is mentioned in this connection by many of the leading public prints, white and colored. But suppose, for the sake of argument, it is admitted that Mr. Bruce entertains such an opinion; does that settle the question? Is he a better interpreter of the "condition of public sentiment" than the thousands of citizens, white and colored, all over the Republic who are expecting the fullest recognition of the colored element in the civil service of the government under the incoming administration? Certainly not; and we are surprised to find the columns of the journal announce-

ing itself as the "official organ of the largest and most influential independent organization of colored men in the United States or the world" giving publicity to such nonsense.

If the kind of "public sentiment" that opposes the presence of a colored man in the cabinet had been consulted in the years gone by before doing anything for the negro, there would have been no Senator Bruce, and the *Christian Recorder* would rest upon a less solid foundation than it does to-day.

Come, Brother Tanner, the position you have assumed upon this question is unworthy of you. Back out of it once, and resume your rightful place in the front rank of this admitedly just demand of the race.

The administration seems determined to give Cadet Whitaker a fair chance to vindicate himself. This is as it should be and we trust he will do it. The court-martial in his case, it is reported, will not sit at West Point.

The Republican caucus nominees for United States Senators, to be elected by the legislatures where vacancies occur this year, are men of large experience in public affairs, and what's better, stalwarts of the first order.

On a recent trip of the steamer Natchez a deck hand carved another to death, then jumped overboard, and it is supposed has cheated the gallows of its own.

Argus Heard From.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

No one was more agreeably surprised to see your welcome face than "Argus." He had thought that your promise was never to be fulfilled. The many friends of Gov. Pinchback and the LOUISIANIAN had quite a social time on the reappearance of their favorite paper.

OUR CROPS

are very short this year, fully one-third having been lost through rains and continued bad weather. This has had a tendency to cause much dissatisfaction among the colored people, as the planters exact the same rent and push the tenant just as hard as though he had made a full crop. This dissatisfaction is not surprising when we consider the amount of rent that is charged.

—A Madeira County Texan gathered over one thousand bushels of pecan nuts from his farm and sold them in San Antonio for \$3 40 per bushel. His net profit was \$3,400 on the crop, the entire cost of gathering and marketing being just \$25.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "General Garfield has no more to do with the machinations of Hayes and Edwards against Conkling than has the Khedive of Egypt."

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—The Nation suspects that Gen. Garfield induced Foster to withdraw from the Ohio Senatorial contest, and is afraid the bosses made him do it. The Nation's nose for the trail of a boss is the keenest detective agency in this country.—New York Tribune.

—Grant has developed a talent for after-dinner humor that surprises everybody. If he lives ten years the latent capacities that have lurked beneath his apparent stolidity and indifference will astonish the world. Grant is still a growing man.—Philadelphia Times.

—The New York Herald thinks Gen. Sherman shows too much sensitiveness over the scheme to make General Grant Captain General, and says: "It would have seemed more graceful on the part of General Sherman to acquiesce in the movement which seems to annoy him."

—President Hayes has commenced reconciling the Republican factions in New York by removing the friends of Senator Conkling and rewarding the scratchers and bolters. How much longer are people to be deceived by President Hayes' civil service reform sham?—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—Senator Blaine thinks that in reconstructing the court with thirteen judges the Republican administration would do a graceful and wise thing by appointing three eminent Democrats on the bench, and he strongly advocates that course as just to the whole people and certain to assure a good court.

He thinks minority representation in courts just as advantageous and beneficial as in legislatures.

SANDY HUDSON, Chairman.

PATTERSONVILLE, Jan. 3, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The colored people of Pattersonville and vicinity celebrated Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation on January 1st. W. S. Posey was the orator of the day. He quoted frequently from ancient history, and also from Dr. Brown's work, "The Rising Sun," to prove the equality of the colored race with other races of the world. He concluded by appealing to the people to educate their children, subscribe for and read the papers.

SANDY HUDSON, Chairman.

PATTERSONVILLE, Jan. 3, 1881.

Items of Interest.

—There are about 400 steamers plying between America and Europe.

—The Iowa census returns show that the State has 50,000 more men than women.

—Senator David Davis has so far voted with the Republicans during the present session.

—As a substitute for "State rights" Henry Watterson has coined the word "Statehood."

—In one of the villages just out of Boston is a store sign which says: "Henry W. Longfellow, fine groceries."

—Senator Don Cameron told St. Louis Chronicle correspondent that he hoped to see Mr. Filley in the next cabinet.

—By the close of the present year not far from 92,000 miles of railroad will be in operation in the United States.

—Joseph Seligman, the New York banker, gave away \$25,000 on Christmas day—\$1000 to each of ten public charities and \$500 each to thirty.

—A few old rusty nails kept in the vessels out of which fowls daily drink, will be found more conducive to their health than nine-tenths of the nostrum foods.

—The Iowa Central Railway has issued a Maine-law order. Any employee who drinks alcoholic or malt liquors while on duty will be promptly discharged.

—When Henry S. Foote drew his pistol in the senate to shoot Benton, the latter, catching at his breast as if to tear it open, roared out, "Let the d—d assassin shoot!"

—Jay Gould is said to have got subscriptions to his new Atlantic cable scheme amounting to eight millions in forty-eight hours. In fact, he got a million more than he needed.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "General Garfield has no more to do with the machinations of Hayes and Edwards against Conkling than has the Khedive of Egypt."

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1881.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S CURE

PEE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent.

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
• NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that we may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

11-23

Mrs. Mary Harris's social debut on New Year's day was a success. Callers at 472 Carondelet street footed up above an hundred.

A good temperance lecturer could find any amount of labor in this city at present. Beastly intemperance was never so plentiful.

Claiborne street intercepting Canal street will soon be adorned with handsome buildings, forming the Central railroad depot.

The first grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given by Pilgrim Tabernacle No. 4, at Turner's Hall, Monday, January 10, 1881.

The move on ordinance was strictly observed during the Christmas week. North winds and a freeze are more potent than all the police in town.

A colored orphan's home has been organized and dedicated by a number of Protestant ladies in this city. It is non-sectarian and non-denominational.

A week ago last night the Constantine Commandery held their first grand reception and installation. They were out in full dress and presented a fine appearance.

The people of Central church did it up nicely for the pastor on New Year's eve night. It is pleasant to be an appreciated leader. The supper was a fine one.

Whilst patronizing liberally balls and parties, our young men should not forget the revivals, at St. James and Central churches. Remember there is a hereafter.

The steamboat Fagan, whilst approaching her landing on Tuesday night, having on board 1800 bales of cotton and other freight, took fire and was totally destroyed.

The theological department of the Straight's University numbers thirty-five students. Lectures on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening of each week, by Dr. W. S. Alexander.

Great interest is manifested in the U.S. Circuit Judgeship. Messrs. Billings, Pardee and Beattie are the leading candidates. Where, oh! where is Chester? How would he do for a dark horse?

The young men of the American Club, not content with the enjoyment given to their many friends on Christmas eve night, are making grand preparations for a display in which ladies can participate.

The Pacific railroad company has purchased a site and is preparing to erect an extensive freight depot upon the two squares of ground bordering on the levee, bounded by Water, Front, Thalia and Terpsichore streets.

Messrs. M. L. Powell, J. D. Tompkins, and T. J. Tompkins of Lake Providence, said to be murderers of Dr. Jones, were brought to the city by a U. S. deputy marshal on Wednesday last, and placed under bonds of \$5,000 each for future appearance.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 29, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the specific disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels allализ to place a garbage and refuse master of each house, store, market, manufacturer and stable in boxes or reels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infections and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be used at regular intervals throughout the entire year, but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the pestilential and contagious diseases of pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, however, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws, becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even the most energetic system of removing all the contents of these privies is insufficient that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals.

It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used in the practice of the manufacture process which results in the production of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even the most energetic system of removing all the contents of these privies is insufficient that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be selected, which can be procured at a reasonable price, and at a small cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 8 pounds; Calveset's carbolic acid No. 8, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in the water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or often, if any foul smell is developed, from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used in the same proportion with carbolic acid and copperas.

The carbolic acid may be prepared in large quantities for article stores and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN Sept. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils, \$2, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the Rev. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.

Prof. R. T. Green, Dean of Law School, Howard University.

Mr. J. G. Gould, D. Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.

A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.

Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. W. H. Bishop, Jr., Baltimore.

Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.

Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore.

3-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amazons and instructive sketches; two mammal fashion plates; full illustrations of the fashions of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year.

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Advertisement Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

808, 811, 811½ Grand Street,

53, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street,

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.

Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.

Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.

Bro. V. C. Green.....Treasurer.

Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.

Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductor's.

Elmetine Webb.....Asst. Conductor's.

Bro. E. J. Webb.....Ward C.

Sis. B. Williams.....Sister.

H. Roberson.....Bath.

Annie Howard.....Esther.

Jane Steele.....Martha.

Eliza Jamie.....Electa.

Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D.....W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BOARDING HOUSE

NO. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MUNN & CO., 27 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.

Washington, D. C.

227

C. E. GIRARDY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 Camp Street,

New Orleans.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 29, 1880.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmaster at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1870, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the views submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLendid CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS A.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting of

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES		
1 Prize of \$30,000.....	\$30,000	00
1 Prize of 10,000.....	10,000	00
1 Prize of 5,000.....	5,000	00
2 Prizes of 2,500.....	5,000	00
5 Prizes of 1,000.....	5,000	00
20 Prizes of 500.....	10,000	00
100 Prizes of 100.....	10,000	00
900 Prizes of 50.....	10,000	00
500 Prizes of 20.....	10,000	00
1000 Prizes of 10.....	10,000	00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are..... \$2,700

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to..... \$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, 180 West Broad Street, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR DRAWING of Jan. 11, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-13-1

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State of Louisiana.

State-House, April 22, 1880.

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6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place in garbage and refuse masters of dwellings, houses, stores, markets, manufacturers and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, all refuse or by the garbage carts.

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To accomplish the greatest good for the preservers of the health of the people, the Board of Health directs that at regular intervals throughout the entire year, but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disseminating information concerning the practice of household sanitation, the public should seek to make present practice and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is seen that the disinfection to use in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals, should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

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For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

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Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or often, if any foul smell is developed from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with the green vitriol or copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

POUL DRANE, DAMP POUL YARDS, STARLIES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over the floors and spaces, drains and roofs. For disinfection of small places, a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities and may be used in large houses, for yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

MONROE NELSON, Treasurer.

E. T. FISHER, Inspector.

GEORGE TURNER, Inspector.

WM. W. TURNER, Inspector.